



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

professor's family need to spend. Individuals and families vary in their necessities and standards of living as much in university circles as in other circumstances of life. Probably, however, it will be a fair approximation to the facts if we estimate the cost of living in the localities of the United States in which universities most comparable to those of Germany are situated, taking all of these variables into account, as one and a half times greater than in Germany.

Compared with other classes in the community, the German university professor is still better off than his American colleague. He ranks financially with very important legal and administrative officers; and no principal of a normal school or head of a city system of schools approaches in income from educational work the income received by a considerable percentage of university professors. The German governments pay teachers in the elementary schools well, and the teachers in the secondary schools especially well, but the full professor in a university receives over four times as much as the former and over twice as much as the latter class. The financial status of the university professor in Germany is thus seen to be at the top in the educational world and on a level with all except the nobility and the more successful of business men. It is unnecessary to revert to the dissimilar position of the university professor in America. And human nature being what it is, the higher relative prosperity of the German professor probably seems as important to him as his higher absolute prosperity.

---

#### THE OKLAHOMA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

THE Oklahoma Geological Survey was established by the act of the first legislature of the state of Oklahoma. The sum of \$15,000 was appropriated. The law provides that until suitable laboratories, libraries and test-

ing apparatus are provided by the state the survey shall be located at the state university.

The commission, consisting of the governor, the superintendent of public instruction and the president of the state university, met for organization, July 25, 1908. A director was appointed and instructed to begin at once the preparation of reports on building stone, road material and oil and gas.

A number of parties were at once organized and active field work pursued for six weeks. L. L. Hutchison, assistant director of the survey, had charge of a party in the oil fields in the vicinity of Tulsa and Muskogee. Members of this party were: W. J. Cross, B. C. Belt, A. C. Reeds and T. R. Corr. Dr. D. W. Ohern had charge of a party in the northern part of the state engaged in studying building stone, oil and gas and Portland cement rock. H. A. Everest, E. Z. Carpenter and H. G. Powell were in this party. Pierce Larkin made a reconnaissance of the Cretaceous deposit along Red River from Ardmore east to the Arkansas line. Dr. J. W. Beede, of Indiana University, studied the Pennsylvania-Permian contact in the northern part of the state. Chester A. Reeds and Key Wolf studied the economic products of the Arbuckle mountains. Gaylord Nelson collected data on the lead, zinc and tripoli deposits in the northeastern part of the state. G. W. Kneisly visited the granite quarries in the Wichita and Arbuckle mountains. Frank A. Herald and Chester C. Clark made a reconnaissance of the gypsum region in western Oklahoma looking for deposits of gypsite.

A geologic map of Oklahoma is being prepared, and it is the intention to publish preliminary reports on the oil and gas regions, the available road material, and the building stone of the state and a report on the economic resources of the Arbuckle mountains.

CHAS. N. GOULD

---

#### THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON TUBERCULOSIS

THE program of the congress in session this week in the new National Museum, Washington, is as follows: